

France Seeks U. S. Help to Save Germany

Sending Plea to Harding by Herrick for Strong-est Republic to Avert War by Helping Weak Will Cut Reparation Bill to Aid Peace

By Wilbur Forrest

Special Cable to The Tribune

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PARIS, July 16.—Ambassador Herrick, who will sail for home next Saturday on the liner Paris for a two months' vacation, expects to hold important conferences with President Harding and members of the Cabinet on the French foreign policy, especially as it relates to Germany.

The Tribune learned from French sources to-day that Mr. Herrick will be able to speak authoritatively not only as a friend of France, but as an advocate of permanent peace in Europe. These who are directing the foreign policy here feel that because of their inability to discuss intimately many important matters with President Harding and Secretary Hughes the next best step is to accept Mr. Herrick's offer to act as an intermediary.

French Put Sole Hope in U. S.

The substance of the Ambassador's message to this country is that France deplors the fact that to-day there is not a single nation in Europe capable of exercising sufficient moral force to stabilize the highly dangerous and irritating political situation on the Continent. "The conviction here is that there is only one country in the world capable of doing this and that is the United States. This refers particularly to the relations between France and Germany."

French officials here are in that mood of despondency which is the result of a long and bitter struggle. It is impossible for France to bring about an understanding alone, as her resources are exhausted. She needs the help of Germany again may fall under the domination of the monarchists, which would mean a revival of the old war spirit and a slump back into reactionary channels.

Fear War of Revenge

Ever since the assassination of the German Kaiser, Dr. Walther Rathenau, there has been a growing conviction here that a new war of revenge is being fomented in Germany. The lure of escaping the enormous debt which she is saddled with has tempted sufficiently strong to gain tremendous support, even among those who have set their faces against the return of Kaiserism. The weakening effect of Rathenau's death is felt all over the world, and some powerful outside moral influence must intervene to keep republican Germany afloat. Mr. Herrick will be able to tell the President that France is in a position to make the most of the situation, and that the United States has the only outside influence capable of bringing this about.

Mr. Harding and Mr. Hughes also will be told, according to the same informant, that France will agree faithfully in any plan that has the sincere backing of the government of Germany and will, within certain limits, permit concessions in the matter of reparations. In this matter it is stated that the President is making the problem increasingly difficult.

Peace in Republican Rule

The official who gave this outline of the situation adds that any move by France at this time would only serve to weaken the German republican position, which is considered almost certain. The difficulties involved in keeping the country out of bankruptcy. At the present stage of negotiations between the two countries a situation exists that may lead either to a complete breakdown or to a settlement. The French republicans mean peace and the healing of hatreds, but a sliding back into militaristic channels means war.

Just now Germany is rampant with militaristic plotting and assassinations. The revolutionary spirit, due to the hard economic lot the workers are facing, is also at its crest, and it is contended here, the time has come for the strongest republic in the world to make an encouraging gesture to those who are fighting against odds for same and orderly government in Europe.

The foregoing is a faithful but brief outline of the message which Ambassador Herrick is conveying to the United States. The Tribune correspondent is assured by the best official authority, observers of European politics, however, have difficulty in accepting the view that the French policy, which every day is leading more and more toward some honorable rapprochement. It is obvious that Great Britain and France, with widely divergent interests, will never be able to agree on a common policy toward Germany—France with her reparation problem and England with no special interest except to uphold British commerce.

German Reactionaries Busy

In the mean time the reactionaries of Germany are able to trade on this natural divergence of interests between the two great powers of Europe and are weakening the efforts of those who are trying to honor the country's obligations and join in the work of reconstruction.

'No More War' Rallies Are Set for 33 States

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 16.—"No more war" demonstrations are to be staged in thirty-three states on July 29 and 30 as part of the international movement against wars, according to reports received by the National Council for Reduction of Armaments.

A quarter of a million "no more war" placards have been distributed by the national council for use in these demonstrations. The cards will be posted simultaneously on windows, automobiles, fences and trees, and, in addition, will be sent into the air on balloons, put across the mouths of decorative cannon, mounted and placed about war monuments and displayed with gold star and service flags.

News Summary

WASHINGTON

Government seizure of the coal mines is considered inevitable as the only way of ending the miners' strike.

Reports received by both sides in the railway shopmen's strike give hope of a settlement through the intervention of President Harding. E. F. Grable, head of maintenance of way unions, warns carriers to cease forcing maintenance men to do work of striking shopmen.

Administration seeks attempt to force United States recognition of the Mexican government in President Obregon's delay in agreeing to funding of country's debt.

War Department announces 50,000 applicants for military training camps which can accommodate 27,000.

Senators Capper and Poinsette announce support of Senator Frelinghuysen's proposed revision of the tariff in order to keep it out of politics.

FOREIGN

Ambassador Herrick returning to present France's view that the United States is only country whose influence can stabilize European situation.

Free State troops capture towns of Dundalk and Inchfort from the Irish republicans and take more than 300 prisoners.

Premier Poincare of France in address at monument to first soldier killed in war, reiterates French determination to stand by terms laid down in the treaty of Versailles.

LOCAL

Boy killed, another seriously injured, in elevator accidents.

Boy shackled in brass chain by father because he ran away.

Bride of three weeks killed when auto overturns; three other fatal accidents.

Gentlemen gold-seekers thwarted by red tape and insurance.

Man shoots fourteen-year-old niece he was forbidden to marry, then kills self.

Garvan refuses to return German dye patents and urges President to reconsider order.

Maintenance of way men walking out without formal strike call, official declares.

Arrests expected in \$5,000,000 fraud in liquor withdrawal permits.

Izzy Einstein and Moe Smith spend a busy Sunday raiding.

Real Estate Board reserves objection to postoffice annex on Pennsylvania Railroad land.

Fire Department extinguishers used in subway when short circuit on empty train starts blaze.

American Labor party, newly launched, to absorb Socialist and Farmer-Labor tickets.

DOMESTIC

Six killed when train hits automobile on grade crossing at Burnham Junction, near Belfast, Me.

Women accused of hammering rival to death near Los Angeles is brought to that city from Tucson, Ariz., to stand trial.

SPORTS

Yankees lose second game to White Sox at Polo Grounds by 4 to 0.

Giants lose to Cardinals at St. Louis, 1 to 0.

Robins defeat Pirates at Ebbets Field, 6 to 2.

Spencer Brothers defeat Kramer and Piani in bike race at Newark Velodrome.

MARKETS AND SHIPS

France fears moratorium would injure credit in borrowing for reconstruction.

Reparation tangle overshadows all else in London financial circles.

U. S. Suspects Mexico Uses Debt as Club

Obregon's Delay on N. Y. Pact Seen as Effort to Force Recognition or to Bolster Up Government

Huerta Ordered to Go to Washington

Failure to Swerve Hughes May Be Followed by Cry of 'Dollar Grabbing'

By Carter Field

WASHINGTON, July 16.—There is grave concern here over the failure of the Obregon government to approve the recent funding agreement on the Mexican national debt reached by a conference with representatives of the bondholders in New York.

When that conference was concluded on June 16, with an agreement by which the \$100,000,000 of interest on the \$500,000,000 of debt was funded into a non-interest bearing obligation, plus an agreement that interest would be paid from now on by the Mexican government on the \$500,000,000 principal, there was considerable relief here.

Big Issue in Recognition

It is true that the State Department has insisted that the financial agreement was strictly one between the bankers or holders of the bonds, on the one hand, and the Mexican government on the other, and that the United States government was not involved. Nevertheless, Secretary Hughes has frankly recognized in Mexico, Russia and elsewhere that America has interests, and that they should be recognized and respected by governments wherever the interests might be. So despite the protestations it has been accepted here that favorable action by the Mexican government on the debt would be helpful toward recognition of the Obregon government, though it has been realized that this alone would not result in recognition unless the other stipulations by this government, particularly with regard to Article 27 of the new Mexican constitution, should be met.

Newspapers just arriving from Mexico City carry reports from the United States to the effect that President Obregon has been ordered to recognize the United States government, the negotiations in New York between Minister of Finance de la Huerta, representing the Mexican government, and the bondholders, "El Democra," of Mexico City, adds that these rumors have been officially denied. Approval or otherwise of the agreement, "El Democra" adds, has been postponed until De la Huerta's return to Mexico.

Plan Seen in Delay

In view of reports to-night that De la Huerta has been ordered to Washington to confer with the State Department, it is now thought here that President Obregon has in mind to attempt another flank movement on the United States government, with a view either of forcing recognition or, else, failing to obtain that, to win the support of his own people against what he will represent to be a dollar-grabbing policy.

It is believed here that the delays in Mexico City, with statements by President Obregon that action by the Mexican Congress is necessary to approve the funding agreement made by the Minister of Finance, and with the further statement that no hurry is needed, are part of a studied and skillful plan. The next step, it is thought, will be that De la Huerta will propose to the American government that the Mexican government will approve this funding of the interest on the Mexican debt if the United States recognizes Obregon.

There is no possibility of Mr. Hughes agreeing to this unless something is done also about Article 27 of the constitution. The Mexican government statement of sort which can be accepted as final by this government that there can be no confiscation of American and other foreign property acquired legally before that article of the Constitution was adopted.

May Be Propaganda

This has been made clear to the Obregon government several times, so the present move, if it is correctly interpreted, is either made in the hope that the United States will weaken, or it is made with full knowledge in advance that it will fail, but with the idea that it will be good propaganda, and that it will, for the Obregon government.

The last is believed to be the more likely, as there have been constant reports for some time now from Mexico that the Obregon government is in a position to restore to order a country that has been in a state of anarchy for more than a year. Obregon has been particularly fortunate so far, according to observers here who have studied the movements against him, in the character of the men who have sought to overthrow him. His performance has been good.

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Japanese Driven Insane By Prison Death Chair

Torachi Soefuma, a Japanese sentenced to ten years for manslaughter, was driven insane at Sing Sing prison by thought of the electric chair in the institution and has been sent to Clinton prison at Dannemora.

Attendants at Sing Sing said yesterday that fellow convicts showed Torachi a newspaper article about Saito Taizo, a fellow countryman, who is in the death house, and he became obsessed with the idea that the death chair was waiting for him. He tried to kill himself by striking his head against the wall.

Boy Crushed to Death While at Play in Elevator

Anthony Ackowitz, 12, Is Caught Between Car and Wall of Shaft; Police Free Body After Two Hours

Fire Department Called

Restoratives Given to Victim While Workers Attempt to Release Him; He Dies

Twelve-year-old Anthony Ackowitz was crushed to death yesterday afternoon by a baggage elevator in the New York Central Railroad station at Hastings-on-Hudson on which he had been playing. Firemen from Hastings-on-Hudson and policemen from Yonkers, skilled in the mechanism of elevators, worked for two hours to free the boy.

There are automatic gates on the baggage elevator shaft which close only when the elevator is at another level, so as to prevent persons from falling into the shaft.

How Anthony reached the elevator unobserved is not known, nor how long he had been operating it. The attention of David McManus was attracted by the boy's scream as the elevator jammed him against the wall of the shaft.

Assisted by passengers who were waiting for a train, McManus tried to extricate the boy. They found it beyond their power. Any further movement of the car in either direction would have crushed him even more severely.

McManus turned in a fire alarm, which attracted a large crowd to the station. The firemen sought to pry the elevator away from the wall with their hooks and crowbars, being afraid to use their axes, but found they could not release him. An ambulance was called from Dobbs Ferry Hospital, and the doctor who came with it administered restoratives to the boy while the firemen attempted to release him.

Yonkers Policemen Called

Then it was suggested, although the Otis elevator plant at Yonkers, four miles away, was closed, there were policemen on the Yonkers force who formerly had been in it and that with a negro, what he wanted, and Wallace, who knew him, did not interfere.

Brozman had rearranged his tie and smoothed his hair when Betty Bayer, the five-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bayer, came to the station. She was in the car when it started, and she was in the car when it started.

Wallace, hearing the elevator in motion, ran back into the hall and saw the danger. He jumped for the rising elevator and wriggled himself inside. With a quick effort he was able to grasp the lever and check the upward motion of the car.

Brozman's body slipped over the edge and fell down the shaft to the basement. The police were summoned and he was taken to the hospital, where it was said his condition was serious.

Another Boy Injured

Leon Brozman, sixteen years old, of 1840 Seventh Avenue, felt that his tie needed straightening yesterday afternoon and also that his hair could stand fluffing. He went into an apartment house at 300 West 112th Street to use the mirror in the elevator. Ten minutes later an ambulance took him to Harlem Hospital, cut, bleeding and with a possible fracture of the skull.

He had told the elevator boy, James Wallace, a negro, what he wanted, and Wallace, who knew him, did not interfere.

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Father Chains Boy in Room For 4 Days

Will Teach Him Not to Run Away, He Tells Police, Who Force Way in at Request of Women

Stockings Stained By Clotted Blood

9-Year-Old A Nuisance Since Mother Left; Two Girls Also Are Rescued

Policemen found a nine-year-old boy, Andrew Karo, with his legs closely shackled last night on the second floor of a rear tenement at 523 Sixth Street. His father, John Karo, a stationary engineer, who said the boy had been chained up for four days to teach him not to run away, was locked up. Andrew and his sisters, Helen, thirteen years old, and Julia, eight, were sent to the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Women who live in the vicinity called the attention of the police to the case. Half a dozen of them went to the Fifth Street police station about 6:30 p. m. They told Lieutenant Dinan there was a boy chained to the fire escape in the rear tenement, at 523 Sixth Street. They had seen him there several times in the last few days, they said.

Sergeant Burns and Patrolmen Wittenberg and Raphael were sent to the fire escape. They could see no one on the fire escape, and went to the second floor of the rear tenement, where they rapped with their nightsticks on Karo's door.

Entered House by Ruse

There was no reply, and while Sergeant Burns and Patrolman Wittenberg kept up the noise to divert the attention of whoever might be inside, Raphael went to the rear of the house and climbed the fire escape. On reaching the second floor, he flung open the door of Karo's apartment and clambered in.

Karo and the two girls were seated by a table. Andrew, his shackled ankles beneath him, was crouching in a corner. At sight of the policeman, he tried to rise, but fell back again, as the chain gave his feet only about three or four inches of play.

Raphael opened the door and admitted Burns and Wittenberg. Burns kept up the noise to divert the attention of whoever might be inside, Raphael went to the rear of the house and climbed the fire escape. On reaching the second floor, he flung open the door of Karo's apartment and clambered in.

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Seizure of Mines Held Inevitable; New Rail Conference Is Forecast

Observers Believe Workers and Road Heads Will Be Called Into Parley at Once by the President

Way Men's Chiefs Consult This Week

Track Workers in Local Field Said to Have Quit Jobs Without Authority

Hope of peace in the railroad strike centered yesterday on President Harding, whose next move is expected to be the summoning of representatives of both sides to Washington for a conference. If this effort fails, the President is expected to put the full force of the government behind the Labor Board in efforts to bring about an agreement.

Observers of the strike situation in Chicago were hopeful that the efforts to end the strike would be successful within the week. Maintenance of way men in the metropolitan district are said to have begun to leave their jobs without a formal strike call from headquarters.

Local railroad schedules were only slightly impaired and there was little congestion at terminals yesterday. The first arrests for violence in New York were reported. Postmaster General Work reported improvement in handling the mails. There was no interference with the postal service except at Hannibal, Mo. Motor trucks will not be used for transporting mail except as a last resort.

E. F. Grable, head of the maintenance men, declared carriers must cease efforts to compel members of his union to do the work of striking shopmen. No strike of maintenance workers, he said, can be authorized before Thursday, when national officers will confer in Detroit.

Trackmen Reported Out Here Despite Orders

Leader Declares Defection on N. Y. Central Is 20 P. C.; Hindus Center of Jersey City Clash

An unauthorized strike of maintenance of way workers on the New York Central lines has begun, according to a statement made yesterday by William Parker, of the New York Central Federation, who also is president of the Eastern Division of the Maintenance Brotherhood. Reports which reached him yesterday afternoon, Mr. Parker said, indicate that 20 per cent of the men who had voted for a strike had quit work.

According to Mr. Parker the vote on the New York Central was two-thirds in favor of a strike and one-third against. Of the men who voted to walk out he expected that very few would be at work to-day.

Spread of Strike Forecast

It was intimated also that the strike might be expected to spread throughout Eastern territory. Eleven telegrams were delivered to Mr. Parker at the Continental Hotel yesterday, all asking advice and assistance to keep the maintenance workers in various centers in line. Such a move was regarded as a local, which asked that someone be sent there where the men were uneasy and "trouble is close at hand." This telegram added that the roads were asking the men to walk out for four hours a week instead of the usual forty-eight.

The first outbreak of violence reported in the New York district came to light yesterday, when Owen McQuade, thirty-two years old, and Michael Sheehan, forty-five, of 201 West Sixty-sixth Street, and Thomas Smith, twenty-seven, of 243 West Sixty-sixth Street, were arrested before Magistrate Charles C. Overager in the West Side court and sentenced to five weeks each.

(Continued on next page)

Mob of 1,000 Storms Strike Breakers' Train

OLEAN, N. Y., July 16.—More than one thousand men and women swarmed into the Pennsylvania Railroad yards here tonight to meet a train which, it was rumored, was carrying strike breakers to work in the local railroad shops. One guard on the train was badly beaten by the mob and is in a serious condition in a local hospital. His name could not be learned. Eighteen other guards fled before the mob.

There were said to be 250 strike breakers on the train. All got away from the crowd without injury.

Harding Will Be Driven to Act by Refusal of Men to Accept Arbitration Plan, View at Capital To Draft Strikers At Old Pay Scale

National Emergency Exists, Advisers Say; Operators Unable to Agree

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Government seizure and operation of the idle coal mines is regarded as inevitable here to-night. President Harding, it is understood, has been driven to this decision, in view of the refusal of the miners to accept his plan for arbitration.

It is understood the President's plan is to seize the mines and put the men to work at their old scale, ignoring all merits of the controversy for the time being, the only object being to get the coal.

Sees National Emergency

The President believes the critical situation produced by the fact that the summer is slipping away without the Northwest and New England getting their supply of coal for the winter constitutes an emergency which will justify the radical nature of the move he is contemplating. Unless the coal is moved to the Northwest before the Great Lakes freeze it is regarded by railroad and coal